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raphy is added, although this might perhaps have been dispensed with in view of the book list which has been issued by the Library of Congress.

The work contains an enormous amount of material, which has been well digested and arranged. By far the best portion is the second volume dealing with English colonization. The author has made a consistent, though not always successful, attempt to follow his outline. In many places he has necessarily given a history of migration, and from the vagueness of the term colony, the book has suffered somewhat in clearness. The question also arises whether the student who wishes to secure information on colonial subjects might not do so to greater advantage from works on individual colonies. The arrangement of material, however, is so systematic and convenient that the work will be desirable for general reference purposes.

JAMES T. YOUNG.

University of Pennsylvania.

Law and Policy of Annexation. By CARMAN F. RANDOLPH. Pp. 226. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1901.

"The annexation of the Philippines is the immediate reason for this book, which, in dealing with the event itself, advocates withdrawal of our sovereignty from the islands, and suggests a method for its accomplishment." This well expresses, in the author's language, the apparent purpose of the work. It presents a discussion of our title to the Philippines, the application of the Constitution to the islands and the mode of government, together with a consideration of the best way by which we may withdraw from the present predicament. The author advocates the establishment of a protectorate over the islands. A brief chapter on the status of Cuba and the text of important documents with reference to the acquisitions are added. Of course the treatment is not strictly confined to the Philippines, but reference is constantly made also to Puerto Rico.

The writer has selected a field of unusual interest at this time, but has given a comparatively brief *résumé* of an extensive subject, rather than a close and thorough investigation. Especially is this true in reference to a most important branch of the subject, the question of the application of the Constitution to our new possessions. The author holds to the view that the Constitution applies directly to the islands, and that its guaranties to life, liberty and property are there in force *ex proprio vigore*. He examines in brief the arguments against this view, but the treatment is popular rather than legal, and his apparent partisanship detracts somewhat from the force of his position.

The distinction is here, as elsewhere, not clearly enough drawn between two very different questions, viz., whether the Constitution contemplates the holding of subject territory; and second, whether it contemplates the governing of this territory without restriction, or intends that the constitutional restrictions upon the legislation of Congress should be equally applicable to legislation for the states and for other territory belonging to the United States. The application of the Constitution seems to be treated as a single question, and it is apparently taken for granted that it is inconsistent to assert that the power to govern subject territory is derived from the Constitution, and that the limitations of the amendments are inapplicable; positions that are perfectly consistent and reconcilable.

The brief examination of the practicability of the application of the various provisions of the Constitution, and of the lack of necessity for departing from its guaranties, is one of the most convincing parts of the book and is, apart from moral and ethical considerations, a strong answer to those who support the opportunist policy of denying the application of constitutional limitations.

The book will no doubt command the attention of a large number of thoughtful persons who dissent from the present tendency of imperialism in expansion. Being popular in style the work will appeal more to the man of general education than to the lawyer or publicist.

HENRY WOLF BIKLÉ.

Philadelphia.

Factory People and Their Employers. By E. L. SHUREY, M. A.
Pp. 224. Price, 75 cents. New York: Lentilhon & Co., 1901.

In contrast with the numerous histories of strikes and other labor troubles which are constantly appearing is this very interesting little book, the aim of which is to give a brief account of the efforts that are being made by a great many factory owners to share profits by giving "personal advantages." As the introduction of the book states, it deals not with motives, but with facts. These facts are very barely stated, leaving many points which the reader would like to have more fully elaborated. Mention is made of efforts of some sort or other which have been made in about ninety large concerns in all parts of the country. The author shows that in the case of the factories under discussion, at least—and he sees no reason why the rule should not be a general one—improvements in working conditions, provisions for the personal comfort of employees, and for mental and physical training, have resulted in a better feeling of workers to employers, and in many cases in material increase of production. Particular stress is laid on the provision made in these factories for women workers, show-